OFFICE OF BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY

333

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9788 - New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As 4.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARRA, 1,983 Tons, on THURSDAY, 8th April, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

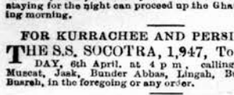
THE S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947, Tons, on TUESDAY, 6th April, at 4 p m, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 10th April, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 2nd April 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 25th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	350	220	80	Without food.
Port Said	360	230	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	34	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	Including Wine
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino & N. Company.
No. 2, Hornman Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nomin'l	
S. S. COLUMBIA ...Wm. Young	2080	300	7th April.
S. S. MACEDONIA..J Laird	2272	486	24 h April.
S. S. ITALIA .....T. G. Knox	2272	424	8th May.
S. S. SIDONIAN ....McFee	1235	203	29th May.
S. S. INDIA .....Geo. H. Read	2289	500	12th June.
S. S. BRITANNIA...R Hutchison	2060	500	26th do.
S. S. OLYMPIA ....J. Craig	2050	424	To follow.

The Sidonian has not Passenger accommodation.

TO MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

S. S. ALEXANDRIA...A. Mindquister 1629 424 15th May.

These Steams have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,, 450
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

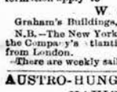
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or Liverpool.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, to sail on the 30th April, 1880.

S. S. TEBE, Captain G. Crillanovich, to sail on or about the 5th May, 1880.

S. S. MEMFI, Captain D. Foretich, to sail on or about the 16th May 1880.

S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, to sail on the 20th May, 1880.

S. S. TIMAVO, Captain A. Sopranich, to sail on or about the 5th June, 1880.

S. S. CASTORE, Captain G. Mahorcick, to sail on or about the 20th June, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 195	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 134 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. March 19th, 1880.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Com.	Tons.	H. P. nom.	
S.S. SICILY	Greco	1675	220	on 27th April.
S.S. TEMISTOCLE	W. Halliwell	1925	200	on 5th June.

FARE .....Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE

BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA.....Rs. 400.
,, LIVERPOOL..... ,, 100.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	21st April.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

S. S. ROUMELIA, CAPTAIN FOTHERGILL,

2,158 Tons, 260 H.P. Nominal.

TO SAIL 17TH APRIL.

THIS Fine Steamer will be despatched as above.

She has comfortable First Class accommodated for Twenty-four Passengers.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st March 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CAST SCRAP IRON.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 15th April instant, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 1,500 Tons of Broken Castings, consisting principally of Broken Footsteps and Permanent Way Chairs, now lying on Wadi Bandar, Rasapn, where they may be viewed upon application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify rate per ton weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 2nd April 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.	Captains.	1880.
TENERAN	2949	460	A. H. Johnson	10th April.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
SURAT	3741	530	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
KHIVA [Extra]	2609	457	G. W. Atkinson	28th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	1st May.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	15th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	455	E. J. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
THIBET	2953	400	E. Ashdown	9th April.
PE HAWUR	3900	600		23rd do.
LOMBARDY	3723	459	W. B. Hall	7th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
THIBET	2953	400	E. Ashdown	9th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	23rd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th March 1880.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

ESTABLISHED 1878. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—WELLINGTON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on almost every description of property on favourable terms.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 22nd March 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Quarts, per dozen	38 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Cash.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use..... Rs. 2

SOLE AGENTS

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size.....	,, 3-8	4 0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FLEAS IN DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ASIAN."

(February 3rd, 1880.)

SIR,—Many enquiries are made for a preventive of fleas in dogs. I have tried all the soaps and powders made in England only to abandon them; but at last a thing has been found which will positively, thoroughly, and almost *instantaneously* rid dogs of fleas. The thing is Kemp's Caucasian Insect Powder. Rub the hair back and apply with a muffineer or dredger. Once a week will suffice; so that the thing is economical; it is *absolutely* and *thoroughly efficacious*.

Kemp's Vermin Exterminator is first-rate for destroying rats.

(Signed) GLENCAIRN.

Caucasian Insect Powder, Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

Vermin Exterminator, Bottles Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported extracts. They are free from mustiness and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN, (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition) Jar containing 1½ oz.	Rs. 2-8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, Bottle containing 4 oz.	,, 3-0
EXTRACT of BEEF, (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan) Bottle containing 2 oz.	,, 1-4
Quarter pound jars	,, 2-8
Half pound jars	,, 4-12
One pound jars	,, 9-4

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
CHEMISTS, MANUFACTURERS,
AND
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.

EVERY requisite in Medicine procurable at their

WAREHOUSES,
SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
LABORATORY,
ARMENIAN LANE,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR .....Mr. C. S. Nazir.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK, THE VAUDEVILLE IN ONE ACT, "LOAN OF A LOVER."

Captain Amersford	Mr. F. Ferrani.
Peter Popk	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Lawyer	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Gertrude	Miss Madge Antoinette.
Ernestine	Miss Gertrude Dore.

Followed at 10 o'clock by the Nautical Burlesque.

"BLACK EY'D SUSAN."

Lord High Admiral	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Captain Crosstree, R. N.	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
William	Miss Madge Antoinette.
Hatchet	Mr. F. Ferrani.
Baker	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Doggrass	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Gaatbrain	Miss Gertrude Dore.
Susan	Miss Edith Wilson.
Dolly Mayflower	Miss Minnie Hampden.
Dame Hatley	Mr. A. B. Tapping.

ON TUESDAY.

BENEFIT OF

MISS EDITH WILSON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	,, 16
Orchestra Stalls	,, 4
Stalls	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m.; performance commences at 9 p. m.

STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... ,, A. J. LEVEY.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES (4) FORTY per Share for the half year ending 31st December 1879 will be PAID on and after WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, between the hours of 12 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Company's Office, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, to those Shareholders who are on the register on the 5th idem, on PRESENTATION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th to THURSDAY the 8th instant, both days inclusive.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1880.

FOR SALE.

THE property of Mr. T. B. KIRKHAM, Acting Educational Inspector, C. D., Bombay.

A pair Nut-egg Grey Arab Horses, rising 6 years, height 14-2, trained to harness, perfectly sound, handsome and capital goers. Price Rs. 900. A bargain.

A handsome well bred Lady's Arab Saddle Horse, rising 5 years, height 14-3, thoroughly trained and a perfect temper. Rs. 65.

A Child's Chestnut Pony, perfectly trained and trustworthy, with two saddles, 3's and 12's. Rs. 65 the lot.

A set Brass Mounted Square-buckled English Double Harness Rs. 150. A Lady's saddle, good as new (cost £ 2), Rs. 75. Set of Single Harness Rs. 25. Gentlem'n's Saddle Rs. 25.

Roomy and light 4-seated Brougham, Rs. 450.

A fine Kattiawar Cow with calf, 3 weeks old, a good milker. Rs. 75.

A Broadwood's Cottage Grand Pianoforte, C to A, with iron framing and patent pin in solid mahogany case made for India, with tin lined packing case and Broadwood's receipt for £100 13s. Price Rs. 550.

Apply to the owner, Mr. KIRKHAM, "The Cliff," Chinchpoogly Hill.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 4.)

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

ENTRANCE TO RIVER HOOGHLY.

EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF EXHIBITION OF INTERMEDIATE LIGHT.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 11, issued from this Department on the 7th July 1877:—NOTICE is hereby given that the "Intermediate" light-vessel will be replaced in position on the 1st April 1880, but will remain at her station until the 31st of November next, instead of the 31st October as heretofore.

During the year 1881, and in all future years, until further notice, the light-vessel will be kept at her station, and the light exhibited, from the 1st February to the 30th November inclusive.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 19th March 1880.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts Nos. 814, 1386, 1651, 829, 702, and 705. Light list for 1880.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 115, 15c, and 103a. Light list for 1880.

Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 476.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

(No. 5.)

CHINA SEA.

SINGAPORE.

ALTERATIONS IN FORT CANNING LIGHT.

THE Government of the Straits Settlements has given Notice, that the following alterations have been made in the position and visibility of the light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore :—

The light fixed white) is shown from a new flagstaff situated 20 yards southward of the old staff. It is visible through an arc of nearly 260°, bearings the bearings N. N. W. & W. and W. & S.—or from one mile eastward of Peak Island to one mile southward of Johore shoal.

The light is elevated 256 feet above the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 20 miles.

(*The Bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward. Variation 1½° Easterly in 1880.*)

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 19th March 1880.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 1993, 2102, and 2757.
,, ,, Light list for 1880.
,, ,, China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1878, pages 94, 116, and 117.

Indian Marine Survey Light list for 1880.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE."
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin—Re. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY DEW.
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Packet.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Packet.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

FINEST
TURKISH TOBACCOS,
Deliciously fresh.
Rs. 6 and 10 per lb.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SHIPMENT OF
AMERICAN PLUG TOBACCOS
Of all descriptions, specially put up for the undersigned.

Traders and purchasers of large quantities liberally dealt with.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

OF the Company's business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the Indian Climate.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. Thick Quality.	Extra Thick Quality.	Envelopes, box of 125. Oblong.	Square.
Queen's	Rs. 1 2	Re. 1 6	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 4
Princess's	1 2	1 6	Re. 1 4	.....
Albert	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
Large Quarto	.....	4 8	1 8	1 12

EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Oblong.	Envelopes, box of 100. Square.
Small Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Re. 1 2	Re. 1 4
Large Octavo	1 4	1 4	1 8
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PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

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Medium Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2
Medium Quarto	3 0	1 2

VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 4-0.

TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage. Wrappers surmounted by the Arms of the City of Bombay.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong.
Large Octavo	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 2
Large Quarto	2 4	1 2

IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125. Square
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	,, 2 0

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY.

Cream laid, of double thick quality.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125. Square
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	,, 2 0

RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes..... Rs. 2 4

THE NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers,

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes..... Rs. 3 0

PAPIER DE LUXE.

A combined Note Paper and Envelope,

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets..... Rs. 2 4

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality, at reasonable prices.

Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.		Envelopes, box of 100.	
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14	Oblong	Rs. 0 12
Gentlemen's Size	Re. 1 2	,,	,, 0 14
		Square	Re. 0 14
		,,	,, 1 0

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Sample Books of Stationery for actual reference as to quality and style are furnished to Mofussil Constituents upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Next door to National Bank.

PRETTY LOVE TOKENS.

POSY RINGS.

"Is this a prologue, or the posy of a ring?"—Hamlet [Act iii. Scene 2].

Indeed, at first man was a treasure :
A box of jewels, shop of rarities,
A ring whose posie was my pleasure."—*Herrick.*

"*About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring*
That she did give me; whose posy was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—*Shakespere*

Posy Rings with appropriate mottoes, consisting chiefly of a very simple sentiment. "True 'tis 'Hearts' "Joy be with you." "God sent her me my wife to be." "The gift is small but love is all." "Endless as this shall be our bliss." "I wish to thee all joy may be." "This and my heart." "Time shall tell I love thee well." "Love is strong as death." Auld Lang Syne." "While Life endures, I will be yours." In thee my choice I do rejoice." Mizpah." &c., &c., priced Rs. 25 each net.

GEM RINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Single Stone Brilliants in Gipsy or Claw Setting, Rs. 68, 81, 130, 180, 200, 225, net. Five Stones or three, all Brilliants, or Brilliants and Coral, Brilliants and Emeralds, Brilliants and Rubies, or five Emeralds, or Rubies only, priced from Rs. 50 to 2,000. A very large collection of cheap gem rings from Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS.

Rs 2 to Rs. 30.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Set according to taste, with Sardonyx, Blood Stone, red or white Cornelian, Lapis-Lazali Striped or Table Onyx, Agate, &c. Rs. 26 to Rs. 80.

Bombay, 19th March 1880.

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GENTS' UNDERVESTS AND SOCKS.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are all made with Double Heels and Feet. The Undervests well stayed in the seams, to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

Fine Brown Cotton Socks	Doz. Rs.	8 8
Extra Super do. do.	,,	11 8
Best Balbriggan, embroidered, colours	,,	18 8
Lisle Thread, Fancy Stripes, very thin and cool	,,	18 8
Brown Cotton, Plain Stripes	,,	15 8
Light Colours, Fancy Stripes	,,	17 8
Best Dark Grounds, Fancy Stripes	,,	17 8

MERINO SOCKS.

Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	,,	20 0
Extra Super, Grey, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made	,,	22 0
Fine Saxony Merino, Grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	,,	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow Stripes	,,	22 0
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool, pure wool	,,	25 8
Dress Socks, best Black Silk	Pair	8 8
Knickerbocker Hose, Stout Hand-knit	,,	3 12

VEST AND PANTS.

Grey Scotch Lambswool Undervests	Each	5 8
Grey Scotch Lambswool Under Pants	,,	5 0
Stout Merino Undervests	,,	5 0
Stout Merino Pants	,,	5 0
Gauze Merino Vests	½ doz.	12 0
Super Gauze Merino Vests	,,	24 0
Gauze Merino Pants	Pair	5 0
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers	,,	2 0
Cardigan Jackets hand-knitted	10-8 to ,,	12 8

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Gents' White Ringwood Gloves	,,	2 4
Gents' Brown Do.	,,	2 4
Gents' Colored Cloth Gloves	,,	1 4
Warm Mufflers	,,	2 0
Gents' Dogskin Gloves	per pair	2 8
Gents' Stout Tan Driving Gloves	,,	3 8
Gents' White Military Doe Gloves	,,	3 8
Gents' White Kid Gloves, best quality	,,	2 8
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 2 Buttons	,,	2 12

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT!!! TO-NIGHT!!! TO-NIGHT!!!
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
CHANGE OF PROGRA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1880.

REUTER'S telegrams of yesterday's date report that the Chartered Mercantile Bank pays a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and carries £12,000 to the Reserve. The National's return is also given, of which we gave the particulars three days ago.

Consols yesterday were unchanged at 98⅛; French Rentes advanced from 118 to 118¾. Indian Government Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, being quoted at 79½ for Fours and 85½ for Four-and-a half.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee was unchanged at 94s. per Mid. Plantation, and 63s. per cwt. for Good Ordinary Native Cocoanut Oil was still quoted £33 10s. for Ceylon, and £36 per ton for Cochin. The stock in London consists of 5,200 tons, the Imports during the week have been 1,900, and the Deliveries 1,075 tons.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods was quiet but steady at last Tuesday's rates.

In Liverpool the Cotton market yesterday closed steady at previous prices, the day's sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were Surats: the Imports were large, being 43,000 bales. To arrive, "Good" M. G. Broach with a "Good" clause, March-April shipment via Cape, was quoted at 6 9-16d. per lb To-day's market has been strong, with sales amounting to 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats, the Imports were moderate, 16,000 bales. The prices of Surats are unchanged, but Mid. Uplands has advanced 1-16d. per lb., being quoted at 7 5-16d. per lb., and Futures are now quoted at 7 9-32d. per lb. for April and 7 5-16d. per lb. for May-June delivery in Liverpool. We subjoin our usual weekly figures, showing the statistical position of Cotton, from which it will be seen that the Liverpool stock is steadily increasing: the total visible supply is less, but that of Surats shows an increase of 14,000 bales on the last return:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,590,000	2,297,070	2,693,610
" " " Surats	292,000	260,510	321,760
Stock in Liverpool	626,000	578,360	756,460
" London	36,000	58,500	11,110
American Afloat	260,000	241,000	243,000
E. Indian "	93,000	59,000	85,000
Total	1,015,000	936,860	1,095,570
Price of Mid. Orleans	7¼d.	6¾d.	5¾d.
" Fair Dholleras	5¾d.	4¾d.	4¾d.
Difference	1¾d.	1¾d.	1d.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date still quote Mid. Uplands at 13 cents, but Futures show an advance of ·09 cents; and to-day's telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands at 13 cents, but Futures have advanced to 13·19 cents. per lb. The weekly figures compare with the past two seasons as follows:—

	1880.	1879.	1878
Week's Receipts	47,000	54,000	53,000
" Exports to U.K.	68,000	25,000	55,000
" " to Continent.	13,000	26,000	48 000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,483,000	4,159,000	3,928,000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,877,000	1,681,000	1,599 900
" " Continent "	1,026,800	1,281,000	1,133,500
" Stocks in Ports	770,000	554,000	564 600
Saturday's Receipts	7,000	6,000	6,000

Bar Silver in London yesterday was still quoted at 52¼d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—Rates opened here this morning weak at 1-32d. decline on yesterday's rate, but as usual on mail-day there has not been much doing here. In Calcutta there is apparently rather more doing, and 4 months' sight Bank bills are quoted 1-16d. per Rupee higher, being now quoted at 1s. 8¾d.; demand drafts are, however, unchanged at 1s 8 1-16d. per Rupee. Our rates are as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 3-32d.	per Rs.
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 8 2-32d.	"
Credits	3 "	" 1s. 8 5-16d.	"
Documents	3 "	" 1s. 8¾d.	"
France	3 "	" 2·14	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged.

SHARES.—The market has been very quiet to-day, and no change of any importance has taken place in values.

COTTON.—Owing to the rather more favourable reports from the home markets, there has been a good demand to-day, and prices on the strength of a slight advance in Futures in New York have been run up Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The arrivals from up-country yesterday were again very heavy, 14,686 bales, of which the bulk consisted of Dholleras descriptions, but a large proportion was Broach. We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach, Ready		Rs. 244	per candy F. P.
"	May delv	" 242	" "
" Dholleras,	Ready	" 232	" "
"	May delv	" 230	" "
" Oomrawuttee,	Ready	" 233	" "

SEEDS.—Linseed continues in moderate demand at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6·2 per cwt. Rapeseed is still quite neglected, and rates are nominal.

WHEAT is unchanged at Rs. 33 for White and Rs. 31 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS.—Rates have been run up 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool, owing to the Batavia (?) having shut out cargo, and tonnage by ready steamers is being booked at 50s. For May loading two steamers are reported as having been fixed at 40s. per ton with concessions, and a siling ship is reported to have been fixed at 42s. 6d. per ton. Continental rates are unchanged, say 42s. 6d. per ton to Havre, and 47s. 6d. per ton for Marseilles. Genoa, Trieste and Venice freight paid here at par.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is little change to report, dealers are firm, but in the meantime, up-country buyers are unwilling to pay any advance. There is not much doing from offices.

COALS.—The market is steadier. A cargo of Davison's West Hartley is reported sold at Rs. 18¾ per ton alongside in harbour.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN PAPERS.		Rs.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	2,750	500	250	4 p. ct	634
Bank of Bengal	4,750	500	all	8 do	745
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	5 do	124
Chartd Bk. L. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do	24
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	470
National Bank of India	25,000	50	12½	6 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	290

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,92	11	960
Freire Land	7,500	1,500	15	100	3[illegible]-4
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2 0 0	...	325
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,40	13	185

* P. S. Bonds.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	850
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	12 p.ct.	500
Albert Press Co., Kurla	200	2,000	1,100	125	1,030
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	700
Bullion	625	1,000	900	25	465
Bazar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	600	500	all	56	420
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	125
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	250	all	11	35
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	70	370
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co.	600	300	all	12	200
Fort India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	100	990
Fort Press Co.	180	8,500	5,500	5	980
French Press Co.	1,000	500	all	36	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	5	430
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	3	225
Prince of W. Press	125	...	1,000	7	105
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	115	1,125
Shamoo Press Co.	300	500	500	28	225
Volkart's Press Co.	45	1,000	all	50	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock		£29	218-3-	5 p. ct	307
Do New £20 shares	..	£10	136-14-5	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	31-13-1	do	73 39
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co	...	£100	1,000	do	1,10
Do. New £18 Shares	...	£18	19[illegible]-18	do	265

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	40	200
Angio-Indian S. and W. Co	3,000	100	100	2	56
Alfred Manufacturing Co	2,000	500	500	15	427
Alliance Spinning Co	600	2,500	all	55	1,500
Bhowmuggur Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	110	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	760
Bombay Saw Mill's	100	1,000	1,000	80	510
Central India S., W. & M. Co	2,500	500	5	30	56[illegible]-d.
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	480
Dalhousie	3,000	2,000	all	35	760
Empress S. and W. Co.	1,500	500	all	...	415
Gokuldas Bakaspinning Co	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	877	1,000	1,000	60	9
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	...	510
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	600	500	500	50	675
Jawra Jallop	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	745
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	835
Kh tao Mackunjee	1,400	1,000	1,000	50	825
Mahim	1,400	1,250	1,250	75	850
Madras United	850	1,000	1,000	50	1,180
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	80	1,450
Mazagon Spinning	2,000	500	500	50	90
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	910
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	775
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	850
Oriental	4,000	625	625	...	690
Prince of Wales Spinning Co.	1,500	500	500	...	96
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	2	8,000	1,000	85	810
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	675
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	765
Soonderdas	700	1,000	1,000	75	680
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	80	860

MISCELLANKOUS.

Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	10 p.ct.	115
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	1,840
Indian Submarine Extra Assocn.	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	360
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	27
Original Govt. Security Life Assurance Co	5,000	200	50	...	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.c	23
Tresscher and Co.	2,000	500	all	60	730
Thacker and Co.	1,000	100	100	10	122

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CENTURION, 1,193 tons, Captain W. Weddecom, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE STEAMER CLAN RANOLD, 1,356 tons, Captain J. Jonss, sailed on Saturday last for Pondicherry, in ballast.

THE STEAMER ARROW, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 218 deck passengers including children.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S STEAMER COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A Morris, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Reubin Eram, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rugal and child, Mr. W. Cape, one native officer and 22 rank and file of 21st N. I., one Inspector of Comissariat Department and 38 deck. The same Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 1,533 tons, Captain A. Sanders, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major R. M. Slayd, Mr. and Mrs Quinn, two Misses Quinn and servant, Mrs. L. Partimen, Sub-Conductor Stoart, one private of 34th Regiment and 93 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Coconada(s)	Morris	Bussorah, Mar 19.
3	Chindwara(s)	Sanders	Calcutta, Mar 9.
4	Avondale (s)	Gloats	Cardiff, Feb. 28.
	Arrow (?)	Baker	Cutch, April 2.
	Euphrates (s)	Mitchell	New York, Feb 10.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Scindia (s)	Stone	Calcutta.
	Java (s)	Macaulay	Kurrachee.
	Dido (s)	Inchinger	Persian Ports.
	5 Lothis	Maur	Moulmein.
	Jan Rasold (s)	Joses	Condicherry.
	Batavia (s)	Pollat	Liverpool.
	Deccan(s)	Anderson	Southampton.

The ship Centurion, Weddecom, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Ship Robert Lees, to United Kingdom.
Ship J W Muir, to Bremen.
Brig Keerata Reodrio, to Cochin and Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVALS.

20 Commilla (s) ..... Hart ..... Rangoon, Mar 26,
Ghinsura(s) ..... Gavin ..... False Point, Mar 28
Aphrodita ..... Robertson ... London, Oct 17.
31 Bushear (s) ..... Wilkinson ... Rangoon, March 24.
Simla (s) ..... Franks ..... Singapore, March 12.
Shahzada (s) ..... Burleigh ..... Bombay, March 18.

DEPARTURE.

Mar. 30.—Clairmont.
March 31—Steamers India, Ooryia, Pekin and Reliance.

MADRAS.

Apr. ARRIVAL.

1 Ethiopia (s) ..... Bombay.

Mar. DEPARTURES.

31 Rajpootana (s) ..... Rangoon, and N P.
April, 2 Ethiopia (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Glympia s—10 cases soft soap, Tyebally Moorad ally.
Window Hall s—198 kegs iron nails, Tyebally Abdoolally.
Columbia s—100 bundles hoop iron, Surajally Mamjee; 6 cases yellow metal sheet, Benn Ashley and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s—17 cases plate glass, Goolamhoosein Allibhoy; 110 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 1 qr cask sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwarts s—25 cases writing paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davor; 10 bales colored papers, C Macdonald and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—200 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee.
Singapore s—12 cases marble stones, C Macdonald and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—50 cases champagne, B and A Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shakespeare—3,600 cwts myrabolloms, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gadhum and Co.
J B Brown—616½ cwts myrabolams, Nursee Khuttow; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 150 bales cotton, Owen and Co; 155 cwts myrabolams, Pestonjee Bamanjee.
Khersonese—200 bales cotton, Lane, Moir and Co.
G W Ward s—84 bales wool, Buncheund Puckerchund; 160 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee; 25 bales wool, Damjee Jeerjee; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 36 bales wool, Shamjee Premjee; 60 bales cotton, Coorse Khet co.
Widow Hall s—50 bales wool, Currimbhoy Allobhoy; 90 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 60 bales wool, Nowrojee and Co; 30 bales wool, Nooratumdass Govverchundass; 65 bales wool, Petty and Co; 50 bales cotton, Mooljee, Luckmeesee; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Csnow; 58 bales cotton, Bhimsee Lalljee; 51 bales cotton, Dedraz Jouvaredut; 509 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 600 bales cotton, Sirg Sulzer and Co; 25 bales wool, Gangjee Cu chra: 45 bales wool, Lillubhur Tapun; 25 bales wool, Kottow Veerjee.
Swaledale s—1/2 bales cotton, Dyabhoy Cullianjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Teheran s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Europa s—510 cwts rapeseed, Remington and Co.
Ledsdale s—50 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdyall; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1, 00 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Melville and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Robert Lees—22,500 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s—450 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 130 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Teheran s—160 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Theran s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 44 hogshead oil, P and O Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Farnley s—160 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 3 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co,
Tehern s—1,120 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—20 bales twist, Benn Ashley and Co; 9 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Thibet s—75 cases sharkfins and fl hmaws, Ludhabhoy Chattoo; 104 cwts cloves, Currimbhoy Ebram; 4 bundles G horns, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 300 cwts betelnuts, Cunna Bowjee; 63 cwts raisin, Eduljee Cursetjee; 105 bales cotton, Janmahomed.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 5.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

471-79—Arbuthnot and H—The Colaba S and W Co vs Khusal Hurdass and others—Shapoorjee and T, M and O and A and Co—Part heard.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Syed Hisamoodin Sahib Rupai and others—H W Payne.

SHORT CAUSE.

110-80—Chalk and W—Dharsey Nonjee and others vs Marwarce Goobchund Lalla—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSES.

443-79—Nanu and H—Ex parte—Sadasew Bhasker Joshy vs Dhakubai and others—Khunderao M—part heard.
564-78—Jefferson, Band D—Dossey Anund vs Ganesy Kesow and others—H Bicknell—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any Original Causes and Extended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

45-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Keshauram Bhaidas *alias* Hurrydhat.
74-80—J C Cama—Nooroodin Moosajee vs Mamoojee Esmaljee and others—A F Turner and in person.
77-80—A F Turner—Hajee Abdool Rehman, Ex vs Hajee Mahomed Osman and others—Jefferson, B and D.
78-80—In person—(Paupers)—Ismail Khan and another vs Abdool Gani and another.
83-80—H Bicknell—Anunta Baljee vs Raghoonath Tatia and others.
87-80—Macfarlane and G—Gopeksejee Withaljee Maharaj vs Nursing Lalljee, Muggonl-Bjee Maharaj and another—Shapurjee and T.
94-80—Shapoorjee and T—Vasullbhoy C Gangjee vs Goolumhoosein Mooljee—Tobin and R.
96-80—Hearn, Cand—Tamma Naika and others vs Heman Ganesh and another.

LONG CAUSES.

612-79—M H Khan—Bacoba Balshett Sonar vs Govind Moreshet Sonar—Tobin and S—Part heard.
241-78—Crawford and B—Mahomed Shuffee bin Mahomed Currim vs Lalleen Abdoola—Khunderao M—Settled.
509-77—Jefferson, B and D—Muncoobhoy Bhacoobhoy and another vs Noorchand Sirej and another—H W Payne.
612 78—Pestonjee K—Vithoo Yina and others vs Jumni and others—Muljee and B.
532-78—Tyabjee and S—Sakarlal Atmaram vs Luckmidas Tricumdass and others—H W Payne, K M and in person.
521-78—Nimkuton, H and C—Bhadharmal Gujmal Soorana and another vs The G I P Ry Coy—Heard, C and L—Settle.
6-8 79—J C Cama—Pestonjee Muncherjee vs Soonabai and others—Macfarlane and G.
53-79—Trabjee and S—Jafferjee Hussonally vs Niamutbai and others—M H Khan and P and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARJORIBANKS.]

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Nanibai, widow of Mancoond Ramajee, deceased—Janardhan Gangadhar Lalljee, vs Succoobai and another—H W Payne—Part heard.

In the matter of Jadowjee Shamjee, deceased—Tyabjee and S—Shambai widow and another vs Janbai, daughter of the deceased—Himgtun, H, C and B.

In the matter of the last Will and Testiment of Girdharilal Shivnarayen, deceased—Macfarlane and G—Nurrotum Cooper vs Manibai and others—Shapoorjee and T.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSE.

65-8)—J C Cama—Ramnarayen Dayaram and another vs Memon Mahomedbhoy Vallibhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

451-79—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Madhowjee Munjee—Tyabjee and S.
87-75—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Velibai and others—Macfarlane and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 1.

Lamb, Major, R A, on leave, from Allahabad.

APRIL 2.

Nicolls, Captain, R A, on leave, from Poona.
Maunsell, Col, R E, on duty, from Calliun.

APRIL 3.

Lloyd, Major, Dy Asst Gl, on leave, from Belgaum.
Elsden, Captain, 23rd Regt N L I, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
McGregor, Lieut Col, on sick leave, from Kamptee.
West, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Sadra.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 2.

Aitchison, Brig Genl, Staff, on duty, to Deolulee.
Mellis, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Deolulee.

APRIL 3.

Yaldwyn, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Menzies, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Ross, Lieut Col, 25th Bombay N I, on leave, to England.
Radford Captain, R A, on duty, to Kohee.
Forster, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Cole, Lieut, 30th Bomb y N I on duty, to Kandahar.
Vansommeran, Penny ssey, on leave, to England.
Shepherd, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Jacobabad.
Thorold, Surg Major, on leave, to England.

APRIL 4.

Fleming, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Ferozpore.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 3rd April 1880.

1 The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—

No	1224	Vol W N Henderson	to G	Company.
"	1225	" E Nazareth	to G	"
"	1226	" V Paul	to G	"
"	1227	" E Butterfield	to D	"
"	1228	" H Butterfield	to D	"
"	1229	" A Malcolm	to D	"
"	1230	" R Cox	to D	"
"	1231	" C M DeSouza	to D	"
"	1232	Bugler T Robbins	to D	"
"	1223	" C J Berry	to E	"
"	1224	" F Wilson	to E	"
"	1222	" J Rengrow	to D	"

Sunday, 4th April.

1 A Court of Enquiry composed as under will assemble at the Head Quarter office to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to investigate a subject which will be laid before it by the Adjutant.

President—Captain W M Tennent.
Members—Capt M R Wyer and Capt J P Sturrock.

Such members of the Corps as may be called on to attend the Court by either the Adjutant or officers composing the Court are requested to be so good as to attend at once.

The meeting of the Field Officers and Captains of Companies called for to-morrow (Monday) evening, is cancelled.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain, and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE
PILLS

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and Fevers. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant

NOTICE.

MR. ASHBURNER AT HOME on Fridays 9th and 16th April from 9 p. m till 12-30 a. m, instead of from 4-30 p. m. till 7-30 p. m, as stated in the invitations already issued.

A. W. RADCLIFFE, Lieut.,
A. D. C. to H. E. the Acting Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, April 3rd, 1880.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—March 18th, at Berhampore, the wife of P J G Campbell, C S, of a daughter.
GREENAWAY—March 21st, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain T Greenaway, 39th Regt M N I, of a son.
SMITH—March 31st, at Sephore House, Howrah, the wife of William Smith, Esq, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DAVIS—March 27th, at Hazaribagh, Adelaide Charlotte Mary, the beloved daughter of H. H. Davis, Esq, Forest Department, aged one year and 10 months.
THOMSON—March 31st, at Burntisland, Scotland, the Rev John Macallister Thomson, MA, late senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, and Minister of St. Andrew's, Calcutta, aged 49.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1880.

IT seems but as yesterday, though it was a little more than six years ago, that those famous cartoons appeared in *Punch*, one of the two charioteers—Disraeli going at full speed with Gladstone on the ground by the side of his overturned chariot; the other of Disraeli soaring as a Peri with the words "Joy, joy, for ever, my task is done; the gates are passed and heaven is won." The political revulsion of feeling, which gave to Parliament a strong Conservative majority in place of a Liberal one in 1874, has now been succeeded by a more sudden and unexpected revulsion, and the position of the two great political leaders is again reversed. For the contest has again been between these two great leaders. Whatever and how many may have been the minor issues of the electoral contest, the real struggle has been between the principles of Mr. Gladstone and those of Lord Beaconsfield. Six years ago, the country had become tired of great changes at home and longed for rest, and the Conservative party were returned triumphantly to power; now the country seems to have suddenly tired of great changes and dangers abroad and the Liberal party are restored with a triumphant majority. That such a change was unexpected to members of both political parties cannot be a matter of doubt, for the result of this electoral contest had not been foreseen by any one; still we can see now after the event that many causes were tending to bring it about. There can be but little doubt, we think, that the oratorical artillery of the Liberal party during the past six months produced a greater effect than was supposed. The Conservatives sneered at the continued and uninterrupted "talk" of the Liberals, but the latter read the signs of the time better than their opponents. As England gets more popular in her government, the direct appeals of an eloquent speaker has the greater effect, and in this oratorical contest the preponderating weight of the Liberal power has been remarkable. We can recal but two really effective speeches on the Conservative side, that of Lord Salisbury when he gave the "glad tidings of great joy" and that of Mr. Cowan, the latter being certainly one of the most eloquent and effective ever delivered on that side. While, on the other hand, there were the results of Mr. Gladstone's almost superhuman efforts in Scotland, the speeches of Mr. Bright, Lord Hartington, Sir W. Harcourt, and Sir H. James, beside many others which would have attracted attention, were they not overshadowed by their leaders. Again, the unexampled mercantile and agricultural depression of the past few years, for which the Conservative party were in no wise responsible, has told without doubt against them; the budget, too, which Sir Stafford Northcote laid before the House of Commons just before the last mail left must have worked against his party, as he was compelled to meet his liabilities by proposing fresh taxation, and by absorbing in addition the whole of the sinking fund, which was adopted only a few years ago after much criticism and to ensure a systematic and certain reduction of the national debt. It may be said too, that the hollowness of the Prime Minister's manifesto may have operated in a manner unanticipated when it was issued; these and perhaps other causes have worked against the party lately in power, but the grave cause of the sudden and decisive defeat of the Conservative party has been, we think, founded principally on grounds similar to that which brought defeat six years ago on the other political party, only applied to foreign relations instead of to those at home. Paradoxical as it may appear, it is the sound Conservatism of England, which has returned the Liberals to power. The measures adopted by Parliament during Mr. Gladstone's tenure of office are generally acknowledged now by both parties to be beneficial, and yet they were startling by their number and by their importance. It is all very well to turn over a new leaf, but if a country attempts to turn over too many new leaves at the same time, the result may be anything but advantageous to the nation. The country felt six years ago that it was going too fast in the matter of internal reform, and that unless the brakes were put on, it was impossible to say what they might not be brought to. A feeling of insecurity as to the practical results of the great changes already made, and a desire for rest brought about the great liberal defeat in 1874. During the past six years matters at home have been allowed to rest, but abroad the greatest changes have been made: England has again insisted on her position as one of the great European Powers with a voice to be heard, and, if necessary, an arm to strike, should any change in the map of Europe be contemplated without her consent; but she has not only asserted her rights, but she has accepted grave responsibilities; she has taken charge of Cyprus to be nearer her duties in Turkey; she has accepted the protection of Asia Minor; she has joined Germany and Austria in some, thus far unexplained, agreement about Turkey; she has accepted the charge of governing Zululand, and she has divided and must govern Afghanistan. In all this the Ministry has been supported by large majorities, and undoubtedly by public opinion, just as surely as were the domestic changes approved under the Gladstone *régime*, which were so soon followed by a withdrawal of support. But when the issue came a week or so ago before the people as to a continuance of the foreign policy of the Government, then the responsibilities began to be realized; dangers in the future connected with Turkey, with Afghanistan, with South Africa loomed up, and the same revulsion of feeling which alarmed the country in respect to the home policy in 1874 has sprung up in connection with the foreign policy now. The constituencies, while approving of England's maintaining her position in the Councils of Europe, have felt that this may be carried too far, and believing that no Ministry would now take any step which would diminish the country's influence abroad, the people have suddenly become Conservative as to foreign politics, and have decided to entrust the Government to a Liberal Ministry as being the more Conservative in their foreign policy. This sudden movement has been as truly Conservative in its sources as was that of 1874; the one was a reaction against too great changes at home, this is a reaction against too great changes abroad. Both were sudden revulsions of feeling against excess—revulsions which, while showing apparently the fickleness of popular opinion, are really the safeguards of popular governments. The impression had evidently become general, more so than was conjectured, that England was attempting too much abroad as she had done at home six years ago, and the Conservative tendency of the country has stepped in with a rebuke. The feeling of patriotism is not monopolized by either party; the honour and the prestige of Great Britain is dear to both parties, however they may differ as to the best means of upholding them. Under no party can England now withdraw from her direct interest in European politics, but the country has decided that too great responsibilities must not be undertaken, that too great risks must not be run, and it therefore entrusts its affairs to that party whose policy is in its foreign relations the more Conservative of the two. This, then, is the main cause of the defeat of the party in power—the Conservative tendencies of the British people.

THE election is going on its course, and the Liberal gains are increasing every day at such a pace that it is a moral certainty that the destinies of the British Empire will be entrusted to new hands. We may consider it certain that Liberal Ministers will hold the helm of the State and we would gladly know in what direction they are likely to steer us through the troubled waters of foreign politics. But unfortunately it is not easy to see clearly where we are going by the light of the utterances made professedly for our guidance by the Liberal leaders. We find in them much spirited denunciation of the policy of their adversaries in all its details, and emphatic assertion of the importance of the issue before the country. But instead of a precise outline of their own policy we are generally presented with enthusiastic descriptions of the blessings it will produce and its high morality. They treat their policy much in the same way as virtue was treated by those moral philosophers of whom Descartes says—"*Ils élèvent fort haut la vertu, mais ils n'enseignent pas assez à la connaître:*" but such treatment is decidedly disappointing to those who are simply looking for information. Thus Lord Hartington in his long and carefully prepared address tells us that the ascendency of England in Europe should be obtained by "the firmness and moderation of our conduct based upon the material and moral strength of our position, and exercised in concert with other nations on behalf of peace, justice, and freedom;" and Mr. Gladstone in a similar strain would secure "a proper ascendency by steadily sustaining the character of a Power no less just than strong, attached to liberty and law, jealous of peace, and therefore opposed to intrigues and aggrandizements, from whatever quarter they may come; jealous of honour, and therefore averse to the clandestine engagements which have marked our last two years." All this except, of course, the last piece of criticism, might almost as naturally have proceeded from the mouth of Lord Beaconsfield or the Marquis of Salisbury. What Government of any civilised nation would be so cynical as not to profess to guide its policy in the interest of peace, freedom, and justice? Such ideals are professed alike by all statesmen. For information we need something more distinctive

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF LORD LYTTON.

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

It is generally believed here that the change of Ministry will result in the resignation of Lord Lytton as soon as possible afterwards.

THE LIBERALS AND THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

Summary settlement of the Afghan question will, it is generally considered, be the necessary result of Lord Hartington's promise. It is unlikely, however, that the troops would return before next autumn at the earliest, even if then.

The attitude of the Kakars is causing anxiety.

ARRIVAL OF LADY LYTTON.

Lady Lytton arrived yesterday.

GENERAL MASSY.

General Massy is here awaiting the Viceroy's arrival for the decision of his case.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EXECUTION OF KIZILBASHES.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 4.

Mahomed Hassan Khan, ex-Governor of Jallalbad, has executed 15 Kizilbashes at Barukibarak on suspicion of sending news to Sherpur. This news has been confirmed.

Wali Mahomed's 200 men have retired from Killa-i-Ali Jan.

People at Argandeh are waiting for Shah-i-Murdan Kul's arrival.

Excitement is growing in this quarter as it is known that Mahomed Jan is communicating with Surwar Khan at Purwan.

General Ross arrived at Kabul on the 2nd inst.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The elections, so far as known, show that 208 Liberals and 125 Conservatives have been elected. Thirteen Home Rulers have been returned. The Conservatives have lost many seats in boroughs.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Right Hon. J. Lowther, has been defeated. The Under-Secretary of State for India, Mr. Stanhope, has been re-elected unopposed.

Mr. Bradlaugh has been elected for Northampton. Dr. Kenealy has been defeated.

The members representing Finsbury, Lambeth and the Tower Hamlets in the late Parliament, have been re-elected.

Both the Liberal candidates for Marylebone have been elected by large majorities.

The net Liberal gain is now 50 seats.

The *Times* supports the claim of Earl Granville to the Premiership.

The Continental press regret the result of the elections—with the exception of the Russian press.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Liberals have secured a further gain of ten seats and the Conservatives of two.

MOVEMENT OF CHINESE TROOPS.

BERLIN, APRIL 3.

The North German *Zeitung* says that it is reported at St. Petersburg that Chinese troops have crossed the Amoor.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MALTA, APRIL 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the morning of the 1st instant.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	31,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	11,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats.....	3,000	do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton	95,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	16,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	626,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	18,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London.....	36,000	do.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5⅞

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

Bank Bills on demand.....		1s. 8 3-32d.	per Rs.
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 8 2-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	... 1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	... 1s. 8¾d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	... 2·14	,,

As there will shortly be a vacancy in the Municipal Corporation through one of the members going to Europe for a year, Captain Walshe has been suggested as a desirable *remplacant*. Captain Walshe was in former years a very active and useful member of the Corporation. To his initiative is due the existence of the Northbrook Gardens; he proposed them and procured subscriptions to the amount of some Rs. 35,000 of the money needed to cover the cost of their construction. If the Justices of the Peace return him at the election which must shortly take place, the Corporation will be strengthened by the accession.

THE prolonged enquiry into the cause of the death of Mr. Grondona will be concluded to-day. All the necessary evidence has now been taken, and there only remains the Coroner's summing up of the whole case to the jury, before they consider the verdict. Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, and Police Surgeon, in his evidence on Saturday afternoon, attributed the cause of death to "cerebral effusion, the result of a poisonous or overdose of morphia." But perhaps the most important part of his evidence as affecting the position of the prescribing physician and the dispensing chemist was his reading of the original prescription. It was shown to him, he said, on the occasion when he was first called in to see the deceased,—that was about 8 p.m. on Saturday the 20th March —and, he stated, he immediately read the word in the quantity prescribed as *grana*. He had merely been told a mistake had been made, but not the nature of the mistake, before the prescription was put into his hands. His evidence as to the use and effect of atropine, as antagonistic to morphia, is important, as well as that of Dr. Lyons, the Chemical Analyser to Government. Before the Coroner closed the examination, Mr. Macfarlane asked that his client, Mr. Bristed, Mr. Kemp's chief assistant in the Fort dispensary, who was responsible for the making up of the solution of morphia, might be examined, but the Coroner and jury did not see the necessity of doing so. Dr. Blaney said he hardly thought himself it would be fair to Mr. Bristed to do so, when anything he might say might be hereafter used against him. To this Mr. Macfarlane replied that he did not recognise his (Mr. Bristed's) position there, in any other capacity than as a person who might possibly to be able to throw some light on the matter.

WE are glad to hear that the Grant Medical College Society are about to ask Government to introduce into Bombay an Act similar to its working to that in force in England, to regulate the qualifications of practioners in medicine and surgery. Its object is to provide for the formation of a register of qualified medical practitioners and define the privileges of those so registered. It is proposed to provide for the registration of certain medical practitioners in Bombay of long standing who, though not holding diplomas, may be considered qualified to practise medicine and surgery.

IN the account given by the *Bombay Guardian* of the late camp meeting at Lanoli, it is stated that a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Bombay in the church at Ianoli at the beginning of the camp meeting, in which he warned his hearers against attending these schismatical services, but that this did not appear to have any effect in the way of detracting from the success of the meetings.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* is greatly disturbed by the swimming feat achieved by Captain Webb on the 10th March :—"We take the entire event in all its bearings as glaring evidence of the dechristianised taste pervading the mass of the population at home. Amongst pagan barbarians we could imagine such feats of animal endurance being in practice; but amongst Christians, who are taught to seek the things that are above, 'whose life is hidden with Christ in God,' and who profess to believe in the Resurrection of the flesh, how can such practices be tolerated?" One would imagine from this that health and endurance, and feats which put them in evidence, were proscribed by Christianity. Our religious contemporaries do sometimes contrive to compress a deal of blasphemy into a very few lines.

AT the special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to be held on Friday, 9th instant, at 2 p. m., the following notice of motion will be laid before the Corporation by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta :—

"1. That upon a careful consideration of the facts brought to their notice in the Report of the Municipal Commissioner of the 5th March last, and the papers and correspondence relating to the subject-matter thereof, viz., the Malabar Hill reservoir, road, and bridge contract, the Corporation arrives at the conclusion that the Executive Engineer on Special Duty has been guilty of so grave a dereliction of duty that the Corporation cannot continue to place any further confidence in him.

"2. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to communicate the above resolution to the Executive Engineer on Special Duty.

"3. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to institute all necessary proceedings, civil or criminal, or both, against the contractor, for the purpose of bringing him to account for wrongful appropriation of Municipal property, and for recovering from him all damages, compensation, or refund to which the Municipality may be entitled in respect of the abovenamed contract.

"4. That the Corporation trust that the Municipal Commissioner will take all necessary steps to reorganize the Department in charge of the Executive Engineer on Special Duty, as recommended in the report of the Consulting Engineer."

This motion is substantially the same as that which the Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik proposed to the Town Council, and which was rejected.

THE current number of the "Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution" contains a translation by Major Fraser, R.E., of an interesting paper by an Austrian officer on the "Shooting Properties of the Small-arms in use in Europe." The author compares ten different rifles—namely, the Austrian Werndl, the German Mauser, the French Gras, the English Martini-Henry, the Italian Vetterli, the Spanish Remington, the Swiss Vetterli repeater, and two converted arms—the Austrian Wanzl and the Russian Kruka. To these he adds an "ideal rifle" of his own design. The author considers that the extreme types of the many ballistic properties are the Austrian Werndl and the English Martini-Henry. "The chararteristic of the first is great muzzle velocity with relatively feeble sectional density; that of the second a great sectional density, with low muzzle velocity." In the comparison of the different arms which follows, it is satisfactory to find that the English weapon holds a very high, if not (all things considered) the highest place. Thus, in comparing the angles of elevation, the French and English systems "may be taken as the most favourable—the French for mean and the English for long ranges." Turning to the "angle of drop," "here again, thanks to the great density of the section of its bullet, the English arm takes precedence, and at 2,000 yards has the same angle of drop as the converted Austrian arm at about 1,590 yards." In regard to "remaining velocity," it is gratifying to be informed that "at long ranges the English rifle has a marked superiority," and the remaining velocity of this arm at about 2,000 yards is almost identical with that of the "ideal system" at the same range. An important element of comparison is what the author calls the "dangerous zone"—namely, the maximum distance during which the bullet in its flight would strike an object not exceeding six feet in height. And it is curious that here the English, French, Russian, Spanish, and converted Austrian arms are all very much on an equality. At long ranges the "dangerous zone" of the English rifle is rather greater than that of the other arms. In regard to "times of flight" (a point of some importance in firing against moving objects) the advantage is all on the side of the English arm for ranges of from 500 yards upwards, the advantage increasing with the increase of range.

THE *Bombay Guardian* :—A correspondent of the *Lucknow Witness*, R. C. B., which initials probably stand for Mr. Ram Chunder Bose, who lately passed through Bombay on his way to America, seems to have been much impressed by what he saw in this place, and does not hesitate to give it the palm over the other capitals of India, and this not merely with reference to material features, but to the civilization of the most favoured portion of its inhabitants. The Bengalees "do not give their wives and sisters the liberty enjoyed and properly used by women in Western India." The Conversazione at the Town Hall agreeably surprised him. "Parsi and Marathi ladies in a blaze of silk and jewellery walking alongside of their husbands and brothers, looking into the illustrated books and beautiful albums spread out, examining the curios collected, exchanging rational talk and pleasant smiles, and even partaking of the costly refreshments heaped up into pyramids on a table in a side-room—this was a spectacle pleasant indeed to behold, *never* witnessed, I believe, in Calcutta! The Parsi ladies present appeared to me scarcely behind their European sisters even in the fairness of their complexion, while in the handsomeness of their features and refinement of their manners they were on a par with the most beautiful and polished of the European ladies present." For some reason or other the use of the *purda* or veil has never been so general in W. India as in the Bengal Presidency.

MR. W. P. ANDREWS has again brought forward for consideration and discussion his project of a line of railway from the shores of the Mediterranean to some point in the Persian Gulf, which shall supply the missing link in the chain of direct communication between the West and the East. In a paper, which he read at a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, Mr. Andrews set forth the many important advantages which would accrue to the British Empire from its adoption, and the incalculable blessings it would confer on the races who now people those favoured regions. It is not, he observes, too much to say that no existing or projected railroad can compare in any point of interest and importance with that of the Euphrates Valley. It will bring two quarters of the globe into juxtaposition, and three Continents—Europe, Asia, and Australia—into closer relation. It will bind the vast population of Hindustan by an iron link with the people of Europe. It will inevitably entail the colonisation and civilisation of the great valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris, the resuscitation, in a modern shape, of Babylon and Nineveh, and the re-awakening of Ctesiphon and Bagdad as of old. Although various routes have been suggested with the view of bringing Great Britain by means of railway communication into closer connection with India and her other dependencies in the East and of securing at the same time the immense political and strategic desideratum of an alternative highway to our Eastern possessions, there is none which combines in itself so many advantages as this.

A CALCUTTA contemporary does not know what to make of a story that has reached him. He is told that at the garden party at Belvedere on Tuesday evening, *utter* and *pan* were distributed by a *chuprasi*, and that many native gentlemen refused the courtesy so tendered. He can scarcely believe that such a mistake has occurred. The *pan* and *utter* are supposed to be served by the host: the server, therefore, represents the host directly. If a *chuprasi* were detailed for this duty, then the host suffered a loss of dignity, and the guests a discourtesy. He trusts this matter will be cleared up, if only to show that the head of the Bengal Government is above allowing any slight to be put upon his native guests. It is circumstances like this which go further to make an official unpopular than any amount of misgovernment.

THE *Indian Daily News* says it is whispered, though only softly as yet, in certain demi-official circles, that Mr. C. Bernard will probably succeed Sir G. Couper in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces when Sir George retires.

THE Darjiling newspaper tells us that tea manufacture has now been commenced throughout the district, and the general opinion amongst planters is that the teas are generally stronger in liquor than was the case last year at the opening of the season.

MR. A. W. PAUL, Assistant Commissioner of Darjiling, has started for independent Sikhim to try and settle the internal disputes which have lately taken place in that country.

THE correspondent of a Madras paper suggests that all murderers, or those making attempts at murder, shall be punished, whether secured alive or dead, by *hanging them for 24 hours on a gallows, with a pig's skin round their heads*. Were this done, he thinks, all attempts at murder in Afghanistan would very shortly cease.

REFERRING to the death of the *London Statesman*, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—"The bilious print deserves its fate: and it is to be hoped that its brief career may serve as a warning to others—if such there be—who may imagine that the British public is to be coaxed into taking an interest in the affairs of India, by indiscriminate abuse of her government and institutions."

SURVEY officers are now engaged on an examination of Marmagao headland, for engineering purposes in connexion with the new railway project at Goa.

THE *Indian Daily News* thinks there are slight differences in titles in different parts of the empire which ought not to be allowed to continue. If a native in Bengal is made a "Rai Bahadoor," why should another native, in an exactly similar situation of life in Bombay, be dubbed "Rao Saheb." Titles now appear to recognize differences in religion all too strictly. The old Musulman rulers had their own titles derived from the Persian nobility, but they also adopted the titles of the country, and the result is, that whilst we find Hindoo families enjoying what under the English are strictly Mahommedan titles, we find Mahommedans enjoying what under the present *régime* would be strictly Hindoo titles, that never under any pretence whatever would be bestowed upon Mahommedans. There should be a larger number of grades of native nobility, and each grade should be better defined, and should carry with it certain privileges, the loss of which would be taken as proof, not only of the loss of the countenance of the Government, but as the conviction after proof of personal unworthiness.

IN exercise of his powers, the Governor-General in Council has exempted from stamp duty, receipts given by the addressee for deposits of over Rs. 20 made for the payment of telegraphic replies.

THE *Indian Mirror* remarks that "it is gratifying to learn that a well-organised and thoroughly representative movement has been set on foot to oppose, by all constitutional means, the compulsory introduction of the Contagious Diseases Act into the city of Bombay. We wish the movement success. Calcutta would do well to follow the example of Bombay in this respect."

Two of the most important works undertaken by the Agricultural Department of N. W. Provinces have been the development of a plough calculated to meet the requirements of native cultivators, and the development of a cheap water lift for the same class of people.

THE Government of Madras has agreed to Mr. Benson's proposal that the free distribution of seeds and models of implements of husbandry to "all who are anxious to experiment with them" should be continued as heretofore.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S departure from Calcutta for Simla is postponed.

THE *Bombay Review* thinks there has not been enough of obstruction in the House of Commons. It would like to see a band of philo-Indian obstructives organised :—The friends of India should announce—"wanted a band of obstructionists willing to disdain alike Sir Stafford Northcote's rod in pickle or the frowns of partisans, and insist on India's claims being acknowledged." That doughty Lincolnshire squire Mr. Chaplin boldly said that English obstruction was excusable, but Irish obstruction inexcusable. With infinitely better reason we can say that obstruction on behalf of India would be twice blessed, as it might prove the salvation of Britain's reputation and India's resources. It may be said there is Mr. Fawcett (whose re-election we rejoice to see is secured) and the two knightly Georges, Balfour and Campbell. As to the Professor, shame would be on us could we say one word in disparagement of him; but he is not out out for this rough and disagreeable task. Besides; since the hint was given that he might perchance be made Under-Secretary of State for India under the future Liberal Ministry, he has been just a trifle too discreet to commit himself to so unpopular a course. As to the two Georges from north of the Tweed, nothing they could do would add to their solid and unmitigated unpopularity with the noisy portion of the House and the reporters' gallery; but they are both far too Scotch for the fine art of dexterous and persistent obstruction. Though invaluable in their way, especially Sir George Balfour, they are destitute alike of humour and tact. India needs, for this purpose, the said tact, that inimitable quality of the Hibernian character which laughs at logic and despises conventionality as a foible of the slow-witted Saxon. Mr. Sullivan and the second O'Donnell, who left Bombay along with the ever successful Baronet, are the men for India's turn; and we trust that, if they can be allied with two or three men who have exact knowledge of India and a sincere desire to serve the people of this country, they will wrench the new House of Commons from its apathy about India, and compel the next Ministry to try an entirely new departure in Indian affairs.

BETTER late than never, says the Lahore paper, in observing that the War Office has at length actually commenced the issue of the war medal for the Perak expedition of 1875-76. The medal granted for the campaign is the same as that given for the North-Western frontier of India. The regiments which took part in the campaign were the 3rd, 10th, and 80th, and 5th Goorkhas.

THE military correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that according to an Indian contemporary Lord Lytton's successor is to be Sir Garnet Wolseley. Anent this statement he observes :—It seems to me that Sir Garnet Wolseley is in the opinion of some persons the only Englishman capable of doing anything, and if our hero worship goes on in this manner much longer, somebody will be suggesting one of these fine days that the "one general in the British army" should be put forward as premier. There is reason in everything, but all reasonable bounds are exceeded when a man is held, as in the case of Sir Garnet Wolseley, to monopolise all the administrative and military genius of the nation. With reference to the English elections the *Pioneer* observes that the returns will be no sooner known than they will be interpreted to mean the recall of Lord Lytton. Of such a possibility, the first thing to be said is that directly the Viceroyalty is made the prey of party, the usefulness of a Viceroy ceases to have the signification once attached to it. It implies neither personal discredit nor political failure. The heterogeneous groups who are reckoned in these days as the Liberal party, when united for the purposes of making war on Conservatives, appear to be in a majority in the new Parliament, so Lord Lytton will very likely have to go, just as Lord Beaconsfield will have to go, but the policy in Afghanistan remains exactly what it was before, and such a defeat as its chief exponent has encountered, is no more disgraceful than it would be not to win at a raffle.

A DACOITY is reported from a village near the town of Pegu. On this occasion the men did not blacken but whitened their faces with chunam.

THERE is to be a new line of railway between Tokio and Mahibashi in Japan. A factory for the production of cotton goods is to be established at Senji by a Japanese company, and 100,000 yen have been set aside for the purchase of the most improved foreign machinery. On the other hand, we are told that the attempt to breed sheep in Japan had failed, and that Australian wool was to be imported for the woollen factory at Senji.

THE Lahore journal thus comments upon a letter which lately appeared in the columns of a contemporary :—In a letter from "the proprietor of the *Times of India*," which appears in the (London) *Times* of February 10th, the writer, with admirable lucidity, remarks that :—"Gentlemen sitting under punkahs in Bombay or by sunny fires in England ought to think many times before accusing soldiers who are fighting in the field with semi-barbarous enemies, and whose passions could not but fail to be aroused by seeing the bodies of their comrades mutilated as Afghans are in the habit of mutilating Christians whom they kill in battle, with cruel and inhuman conduct." Is this a puzzle? If not, what is it that the "gentlemen" referred to ought not to accuse the "soldiers" of? The only apparent answer is, "semi-barbarous enemies." "Whose passions" are spoken of—the semi-barbarous enemies, 'the soldiers,' or the gentlemen's? These passions, we are told, "could not but fail to be aroused,"—a somewhat unusual characteristic of passions, which for the most part are very easily aroused. The species to which fails, and could not but fail, to arouse these passions, is "seeing the bodies of their comrades mutilated." What are the comrades of passions? And how is it possible to mutilate their bodies, "as Afghans are in the habit of mutilating Christians whom they kill in battle, with cruel and inhuman conduct?" Such conduct probably is cruel and inhuman; but is there not just the little of both characteristics in the act of a gallant colonel, who, sitting presumably by a "snug fire in England," deliberately inflicts on inoffensive editors "sitting under punkahs" in India a riddle so soudorific as this?

IN an article on the wheat production of India the *Indian Agriculturist* says :—The area under wheat cultivation in India is about six times as great as that of England. The United States, France, and Russia, take precedence of India in point of production. The Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, Bengal, and Bombay Presidency, including Sind, produce most wheat. And it is in the above order, that the provinces stand in point of production. It is interesting to note that the further north wheat is cultivated the larger its yield in grain. In the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Pujab, the accepted average yields per acre stands at 8 bushels, 11½ bushels, and 13½ bushels respectively. There is very little wheat under canal irrigation in Bombay. About 4,957 acres out of a total of 24,536 acres.

THE Financial Secretary of the Straits Settlements is in the happy position of being able to announce a surplus of 16,000 dollars at the close of the last year.

MR H. F. CLOGSTOUN, M.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Bengal.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* would be glad to know if the Government of India is aware that there are at the present moment Russian officers with Abdul Rahman? We hardly think that the *entente cordiale* which, it is hoped, may be arranged between that Sirdar and our Political Officers, will be facilitated or rendered more reliable by the circumstance, which is sufficiently significant to need little comment, but suggests some caution.

THE *Indian Daily News* is of opinion that the order of the Government forbidding Europeans to have intercourse with Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan is a proper one. Living openly at a place like Mussoorie, the Sirdar would be a temptation to "interviewers" and could not be expected to resist, and it is just as well for the Government to step in between them and the object of their curiosity; otherwise, it is barely possible that some fine morning we should all wake up to read with astonishment the sorrows and the wrongs of the interesting martyr of Mussoorie.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Wilson's Circus, 9 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, "Loan of a Lover," 9 p.m.; "Blackey'd Susan," 10 p.m.

Band, Volunteer Rifles, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived here on 2nd inst. :—Coconada (s), from Bussorah. On 3rd inst. :—Chindwara (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Avondale (s), Cardiff; Arrow (s), Cutch,; and Euphrates (s), New York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on Saturday last :—Scindia (s), to Calcutta; Java (s), Karrachee; Dido (s), Trieste; C. Lolitta, Mozambein; Clan Ronald (s), Pondicherry; Batavia (s), Liverpool; and Deccan (s), Southampton.

ASSAULT.—Rahimbux Alibux was on Saturday last sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to four months' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting Goverali Cummerali.

FALSE MEASURE.—Jaitha Topen, a retail dealer in grocery, was on Saturday last fined Rs. 20 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for having in his possession a false measure without any being able to give reasonable excuse.

THEFT.—Mookteo, woman, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two separate charges of theft of articles of wearing apparel belonging to two different parties, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—The heat in Poona has been very severe during the past three or four days almost unbearably oppressive. The lulls in the mornings and at nights between the regular breezes are more than usually unendurable.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 3rd inst:—Horses, 4 lame, 1 galled back; bullocks, 5 lame, 18 sore neck and 1 emaciated. Total number of cases 29; amount of fines Rs. 125.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Friday night last at about 10 o'clock in a room occupied by one Ramjee Narayen in the native town. Prompt assistance being rendered by the neighbours, the fire was speedily extinguished before any serious damage was done. The damage is estimated at Rs. 17 and the origin of the fire is not known.

ARRIVALS.—Cooversey Jalumsing, son of the Jam of Nowanugger, arrived in Bombay on Friday last, accompanied by his armed followers, and has taken up his residence at Sudanund's bungalow on the Breach Candy Road.—A Maharaj, named Kessow Prusadjee, also arrived on the same day from Hindustan, accompanied by 100 followers, some of whom are armed with swords and guns, &c, and has taken up his residence at 3rd Bhoiwada.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

March	King George..... A—Gerold.
Overture.....	The Barber of Seville ..... Rossini.
Selection.....	Linda di Chamouni ..... Donizetti.
Waltz	La Perlehole ..... C. Coote.
Quadrille.....	La Grande Duchesse, ... Strauss.
Galop	Race ..... J. Schmuck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SALE OF PRESSES POSTPONED.—The hydraulic cotton presses erected on the property of the Mazagon Manufacturing Company at the Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon, were advertised to be sold by public auction on Saturday afternoon last at the registered office of the company, Rampart Row. The presses to be sold consisted of four half-presses, four finishing presses, two horizontal engines with brass pumps, two boilers in good working order, together with all the machinery, tools, &c., appertaining thereto. For some reason or another the sale, however, did not take place.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Bhaidass Kashidass, a servant in the employ of Devjee Purshotum, was handed over to the police on Friday last charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of currency notes to the value of Rs. 170. It appears the accused received from his master the complainant at the Custom House, Rs. 170 in currency notes and Rs. 30 in silver to pay into the cash department of the Customs. After receiving the said amount, accused returned in about 20 minutes and told his master that he had dropped the notes out of his coat pocket, showing a small hole out of which it was impossible that the notes could have dropped. Enquiries were made but no trace of the notes could be found. Further enquiries are being instituted regarding the matter.

A SUIT BY THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.—On Saturday last at the High Court, a suit brought by the Bank to recover money due for calls from Eduljee Sorabjee Daver, was called on before Mr. Justice West. Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Bompas & Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Payne, for the defendant. Mr. Starling said the suit had been settled between the parties, and the order his Lordship had to make was to the effect that the suit was withdrawn without liberty to the plaintiffs to file a fresh suit on the same cause of action; each party to pay his and their own costs. Mr. Macpherson consented; and an order was made accordingly.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE FOR PERJURY REFUSED.—At the High Court on Saturday last, in the case of Rustomjee Eduljee Croos against Cursetjee Sorabjee Croos, which was brought to recover Rs. 3,000 with interest, Mr. Justice West delivered judgment dismissing the suit with costs, and remarking that he did not think the plaintiff's evidence was entitled to credit. Mr. Budroodin, who appeared for the defendant, asked for the court's sanction to prosecute the plaintiff for perjury, saying that, under the Presidency Magistrates' Act, such sanction was necessary. His Lordship remarked that balance of evidence and wilful, corrupt perjury were two different things; and that he had dismissed the claim on the balance of evidence. If the matter went before a jury, a case of a doubtful nature like the present would weaken instead of fortifying the prosecution; and the sanction asked for was therefore refused.

THE MAHABLESHWUR SEASON.—We learn by a letter from Mahableshwur that the prospects of a glorious season this year as was originally anticipated are brightening with the wings of time, and visitors are daily flocking in, even from the remote quarters of Secunderabad and other distant places. The carriage contractors at Poona have got their hands full of work.—*Deccan Herald*.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

THE following insolvents have filed their petitions in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors :—

Ganesh Narayen Petker.
Habibbhai Kasambhai, unemployed.
Januji Mohonaji Lawnday, boat broaker.
John Robert Bharre, clerk in the employ of Messrs. Ross and Company.
Ragobha Narayen, clerk in the service of Chief Engineer's office of the G. I. P. Railway Company.
Sadasnat Jagonath, English writer.
Mahomed Kasam, shoemaker.
Heermathel, widow of the late Kasam, unemployed.
Naserwanji Pestonji Mehta, formerly a dealer in country liquor, and latterly a fitter in the Mandvi Mill, and now unemployed.
Arthur James Fernandes, clerk in the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.
Luxuman Joti Khedeker, and Saki, wife of Dagdu, milk-vendors.
Sarah Campbell, widow of the late George Campbell, unemployed.
Ramji Bhikaje, Khumaris, carpenter.
Sitaram Luxmon Sinday, mukadam in the service of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company.
Maruthi Basaji Bagaji, labourer.
Sanwar Benduji and Nathu (*alias* Raghunath) Sanwar, the first-named insolvent formerly a toddy-drawer and now unemployed, and the second a servant in the Jewraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company.
Murar Raghunath, Lalla Raghunath, and Jotia Lakmon, the first and second named insolvents are fitters in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the third is a fitter in the Municipality.
Yezdi Hormusji Setna, English writer.
Ardesir Limji Billimoria, share broker.
George Michael Brady, guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company.
Venayek Mungaji Trilokiker, English writer, now unemployed.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1879-80.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1880.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold	15,29,827	960	15,28,867
Silver	78,34,522	8,09,252	76,25,270
Total.....	93,64,349	8,10,212	85,54,137

IN THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL 1879 TO FEBRUARY 1880.

	Imports.	Exports.	Nett Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold	1,53,98,32	29,84,849	1,24,13,483
Silver	9,06,82,973	1,67,99,764	7,38,83,109
Total.....	10,90,31,305	1,97,84,113	8,92,47,192

ANEMIC for several years past, I could neither stand nor digest any food. Few bottles of Dusart's syrup have brought back my appetite, and restored me to perfect health. I have given it to my children to a young ricketty infant of nine months, all traces of disease disappeared, and the child's constitution is well-developed.
MRS. JOHNSON, Washington, U.S.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. DECCAN, Captain W. B. Andrews, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Suez with the English Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr J R Tinsley.
For Suez—Mr Aram.

THE DEATH OF MR. GRONDONA.

THE enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the Chevalier Grondona was again resumed on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Hearn appearing for Government, Mr. Payne for the friends of the deceased, and Mr. Macfarlane for Mr. John Bristed.

Surgeon-Major Isidor Bernardotte Lyon, Chemical Analyst to Government, examined, said—I made a solution of thirty grains of hydro-chlorate of morphia to 200 minims of water and found the morphia would not dissolve without the application of heat—a very moderate amount of heat sufficed. After the solution was made I found the temperature was 123 degrees Fahrenheit, but the solution remained clear until the temperature was 96 degrees, so that the morphia would have dissolved at the latter degree of heat. The solution would be perfectly clear at the same temperature as that of the body. After cooling the temperature of the air, the solution became a solid mass.

What is the smallest dose of morphia you can inject hyperdermically?—I find two cases reported in Harvey of half a grain as the smallest dose administered. These two cases show the smallest reported dose administered which terminated fatally. The British Pharmacopœia of 1867, published in 1874, gives the hyperdemic dose of morphia as one grain to 6 minims the solution of acetate showing one grain of the acetate to 12 minims of water.

Examined by Mr. Hearn.—Was there anything remarkable in a solution of 30 grains to 200 minims of water?—A solution of 30 grains of hydro chlorate of morphia, to 200 minims of water, would be a strong solution of almost the same strength as regards morphia, as the solution for hyperdermic injection mentioned in Squire's Companion to the Pharmacopœia—*i. e.* one grain of acetate to 6 minims of water. I imagine that a solution of that strength was in use from between 1867 and 1874, the date of the publication of the addition to the British Pharmacopœia, when the weaker solution of 1 in 12 became the efficient solution. I do not know the reason of the change. A case of sciatica is mentioned in Taylor on Poisons, where one-eighth of a grain of sulphate of atropia produced all the symptoms of poisoning with belladonna.

But when poisoning by opium had taken place, would the action of atropia be different?—Many of the highest authorities hold that atropia and morphia are antagonistic, and, in case of poison by morphia, recommend injections of atropia in propotion to the dose of morphia taken. Dr. Johnson, of Shanghai, mentions that he uses half a grain of atropia in severe cases, repeating the injection at two hourly intervals, and where the coma is less profound he used a quarter of a grain. In the same work quoting from Harvey he says one forty-eighth of a grain of atropia to a quarter of a grain of morphia would neutralise the contractile effect of opium on the pupils. In larger dose dilatation takes place as if no morphia had been taken. What he means there is, if the dose is greater than one forty-eighth part, the dilatation is greater than if no morphia had been given. He goes on, that if quantities of atropia are successfully introduced, the drug last administered would for a short time cause dilatation. If I knew the quantity of morphia taken and were a thorough believer in the antagonism of atropiae, I should use the atropine up to one-twelfth of the morphia taken. But there is again the other side of the question. There are a number of authorities who do not believe in the antagonism between atropine and morphia such as Harvey, writing in 1869, and Brownsequard quoted in 1874, approve of repeated injection of atropine of one ninety-sixth of a grain.

Coroner—Since 1874 or 1877 has there been a tendency to believe or disbelieve in the antagonism?—I think there has been a tendency in the profession at present towards an increased belief in the antagonism between atropia and morphia. I think, however, a medical man in practice could give a better opinion on that point.

Mr. Hearn—Is there any marked distinction in opium from atropia poisoning?—There are many distinctive symptoms in opium poisoning. The pupils are more contracted with morphia except in the last stage, and dilated in atropine except in the last stage.

Where morphia has been administered first and atropine afterwards, what would be the symptoms?—Supposing that one-eighth of a grain of atropia was injected after one and a half grain of morphia, that is equivalent does mentioned by Harvey as an antidote. In consequence of the atropia being last introduced there would be a dilatation for a short time after the injection.

Coroner—Do you mean that would be a full dilatation of the pupils?—I mean that the pupils would dilate. Were the morphia less than the quantity of 1·5 of a grain or the atropia more than one-eighth of a grain, the probabilities are that the dilatation would be greater and would last longer.

By Mr. Hearn—The pupils would return to their normal condition, I should say, when the antagonism was complete. If they were contracted beyond the normal, I should say the morphia was in the ascendant—that is to say, the symptoms of poisoning by morphia were going on. I am speaking now as to the early stage of a case of morphia poison and not to the later stage when the pupils dilate under the influence of the morphia itself. In the early stage of the case, if the dilatation of the pupils continued for a length of time after being injected I should say that the atropia was in the ascendant.

Could you distinguish at once the difference between a case of morphia poisoning and atropia poisoning?—In morphia poisoning there is a tendency to coma and in atropia poisoning a tendency to delirium, except in the final stage, when there may be a tendency to coma. In cases of atropia poisoning the symptoms of clutching at imaginary objects and convulsive or irregular movements of the arms, are usual. If convulsive movements were altogether absent the case would be probably one of morphia poisoning.

Coroner.—Is the deglutition complete and easy in opium poisoning as in cases of atropia poisoning?—That depends upon the state of the whole case. I should say that the deglutition would probably be earlier affected in poisoning by atropia than in cases of poisoning by morphia.

Mr. Hearn—While the patient is conscious under morphia, there is no loss of the power of swallowing, is there?—No. I give the answer to the best of my ability, but I don't think this is a fair question. If I was asked for my opinion in a case I should base my diagnosis on the symptoms of the dilatation or contraction of the pupils, the tendency to coma or to delirium, and muscular twitching.

Examined by Mr. Payne.—Is there any difference between the symptoms of poisoning by belladonna and by atropia?—The symptoms are about the same.

Do you agree with what Taylor says in his book on poisons, page 769, (read)—"The symptoms produced by this poison are of a uniform character, it produced nausea, vomiting, giddiness, failing of vision, delirium, and convulsions, followed by stupor and lethargy"?—Yes, I agree with Ta

Hellenes. Segregation from both for the districts of mixed race, in order that, when gifted with a political existence, they may feel for and find their way. No territorial claim advanced for Russia: none permitted for anybody else. Now let us look calmly into the future, which is as yet, it may be hoped, neither clouded by our prejudices, nor foreshadowed by our convention: and ask ourselves, in the calm of contemplation, whether this is not, so far as it goes, a reasonable and a desirable settlement for the East of Europe? If not, it is something to have it proclaimed in England, from the mouth of a Russian in strong sympathy with her Slavonic compatriots, and if unable to claim the sanction of her Government for her opinions, yet far from likely to pronounce what they would find unpalatable. For my own part, I have only to add a corollary and a caveat. The corollary is that, while a positive arrangement for Constantinople is not demanded by the urgent interests which press for other solutions, there has not yet come into view any insurmountable difficulty in the way of its being constituted under European guarantee as a free State and port. The second is that while O. K. undiguisedly writes as one prepared to solve the Eastern Question to-morrow at least on its European side, others, when defining the point towards which to steer, may consult the political barometer and may exercise their own discretion as to the time for beginning the voyage.

For the sea may yet be found a stormy one. Russia effectually warned by the Crimean War against arbitrary dealings in the East has been relieved from her territorial fine, and replaced on the Danube. She has also acquired new territory in Armenia. But more than either or both of these: she has found a case for single-handed interference in Turkey, so strong that Europe has been under moral, and even physical, compulsion to recognise its main results. Under the Treaty of San Stefano, curtailed by the Treaty of Berlin, more than half of European Turkey has been set absolutely or virtually free. A territorial claim has been set up by European authority against the Porte on behalf of Greece and the entire territory of the Empire is affected by a sort of mortgage not to all only, but, I apprehend, to each of the contracting Powers, since Turkey has contracted with each of them for the universal introduction of reforms. England, the great witness for peace and justice in Europe, is, in the opinion of a large part of her people, shamed and greatly disabled by her own offences against them, and is, in the sphere of fact apart from opinion, crippled in her freedom of European action by worse and warlike contingencies at many points of the surface of the globe. She is marked out by tradition by honour, and by feeling, as the one independent champion of the smaller free States of Europe. Who is there that will say the position of these States is now secure or that the position of England is as favourable as it was in 1870 for the maintenance of their cause? There are Western question as well as Eastern. But everywhere, East and West, North and South, the demon of Militarism, the universal enemy, makes progress and the professions of peaceful inclination, with which it is sought to hide or temperits advance grow more and more threadbare with every repetition. Meantime we are told of an alliance between Germany and Austria and are invited to accept the intimation as 'good tidings of great joy.' It would be well that we knew more of its purpose before subscribing to the sanguine and lightminded certificate. I for one agree with the ablest and most independent of the mintisterial newspapers, which says in commenting on the recent speech of the German Emperor, 'No abatement of misgiving will be found in the contemplation of proposals for coalitions on behalf of peace.'*

Mr. Forster has well reminded us that alliances with one is apt to be estrangement from another. We must not rush headlong into unfavourable judgments. But undoubtedly the presumption will against the particular alliances. There is but one of them, known to the experience of the last half-century, which appears entitled to claim at the hands of history a favourable verdict. It was the alliance of England and France. It dated from the accession of the Liberal Government in 1830. It suffered a rupture in 1847, but subsisted, with some alterations of health and weakness, until it lapsed in 1870, not from any cause of quarrel between the two nations, but because it was out of the question to follow Napoleon the Third in a war which we had declared unwarrantable. That alliance has left special and honourable monuments of its effects in Belgium, in the Peninsula, and in Italy. In 1875, the year of the Triple Alliance (the memory whereof has been almost effaced by exciting events), England and France endured a slight in common, which could not have been venture on had the Anglo-French *entente* been in existence. But, over and above special monuments, we can allege that its influence was used with considerable steadiness on behalf of ordered freedom; that it contributed to the stability of the European system; and lastly, and most of all, that it never was used for a mean, or a lawless, or an oppressive purpose. It was an alliance that did injure, and that could injure, none except the enemies of justice. It deducted absolutely nothing from our general friendliness to the other States. It had its failures, such as the case of Denmark in 1862: but it had no crimes. Reaching over so many years, and rich in so wide an experience, it seemed to show, without claiming for either State an exemption from political vice, that the two never were, and never could be subject to a common temptation to do wrong, while they often found a common inducement, and exhibited a common disposition, to do right. Anteceding only to the trial, a junction between the naval supremacy of England and the military strength of France might well have been deemed dangerous to the safety of the world. As illustrated by fact, it was a force of police, devoted to the exercise of freedom, peace, and order. English men and Frenchmen, after their long continued but now long forgotten antagonism, may look back with thankful satisfaction to this great chapter of history, common to the annals of them both. To remember happiness in the midst of misery, says Dante, is bitter to men. To remember a powerful moral alliance operative for good, amid the now darkened prospects of Europe, is a pleasure, at once allowable and vivid. That all new, indeed, of which I speak, is a thing of the past. Yet it may not be wholly excluded from the possibilities of the future. I say only the possibilities, because I adhere to the general rule that exclusive alliances commonly tend to entangle the States concerned, and to estrange the States excluded. In particular I do not easily comprehend how an alliance which shuts out two such powers as Russia and France by a great military combination set down between them, and which manifestly points to a junction between those two States and Italy, should on the face of it be at once interpreted as a self-evident security for peace.

There is another form of special understanding between Powers, which rests upon a different footing, inasmuch as it is limited to those special objects, in which each of the parties has a natural, direct, and necessary interest. Thus nothing can be more proper or desirable, than that Austria and Italy should have a cordial understanding with respect to the Italian Tyrol defined by an orderly drawn line, which forms a portion of the North-Eastern frontier of Italy. In this sense it is eminently to be wished that England and Russia should have not only a *modus vivendi*, but an *entente cordiale* with respect to Central Asia. Such an understanding was in full vigour six years ago. How far subsists may best be explained by those admirers of the Ministerial policy in Afghanistan, who justify the costly, sanguinary, and protracted conflict we have gratuitously sought and found, by alleging the necessity of providing by defensive measures against the sleepless plots of Russian aggression.

It is hard to conceive how, when passion shall have subsided, any portion of our countrymen can do otherwise than desire the re-establishment of a cordial relation in Central Asia. Our anticedents go far beyond this:

"Four years after the war vote of 1791, the two Powers entered into a close alliance. Who knows but the same thing may happen within four years of the war vote of 1878 for peace?

"It is not only in Asia, that the two nations stand side by side.—p. 360.

"I look forward confidently to the conclusion of a good understanding between Russia and England, based upon the peaceful but effective elimination of Turkish authority from Europe.—p. 362."

To those of us who do not conceive that England has a greater interest in the confinement of Russia within due bounds, or in the settlement of the Turkish Question, than other Powers nearer to the East, the argument for close and special understanding with Russia may seem open to question. But to the saving journalist who say that the defence of Constantinople is next to the defence of London, and to the wise Ambassadors who, in our name, have taught that our interests in this matter are beyond all price, the invitation of O. K. ought to be highly acceptable. The only power whose interests are involved in the Eastern Question, in a degree at all corresponding to those of Russia, is Austria. But Austria is a house divided against itself. She can neither act nor even think without balancing her Slavs against her Magyars, her Cis-Leith against her Trans-Leith, or without having regard to a formidable personage that sits moodily in her rear. But Russia knows her own mind, is always on the spot, has a definite creed about Turkey, rests upon the sentiment of a united people, has acted and may again act alone. Surely those who believe Constantinople is the key to London, ought, in rational consistency, to aim at some understanding about this matter of life and death with the Power which weighs so powerfully upon it. They cannot be certain that they would not succeed, for the plain reason that they have never tried.

* *Pall Mall Gazette*, February 12, 1880.

LORD HARTINGTON'S ADDRESS.

THE Marquis of Hartington issued the following address to the electors of North-East Lancashire:—

"Devon House, March 10.

"Her Majesty's Ministers have at length decided to terminate the existance of this Parliament, and to give to the constituencies of the United Kingdom the opportunity of pronouncing their verdict upon the issues which have been so long and so fully discussed in Parliament and throughout the country.

"I hasten, therefore to redeem the pledge which I gave now nearly nine months ago, and to ask the electors of North-East Lancashire by returning me as one of their members to renew the connection which many years since existed between this important constituency and myself. I ask them thus to give a proof of the confidence which, as I believe they feel in the principles of the party to which I belong, and their approval of the policy which in the present Parliament I have consistently but unsuccessfully advocated.

"The Prime Minister has stated in his letter to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the issues upon which, in his opinion, the country will be called upon to decide. I seek to evade no issue which the Government can raise, but it is necessary that they should be plainly stated, and that others which he has evaded should be brought before you. I know of no party which challenges the expediency of the Imperial character of this realm. I know of none who have attempted to enfeeble our Colonies by their policy of decomposition. If our Colonies are at this moment more loyal to the Throne, more attached to the connection with the mother country, more willing to undertake the common responsibility and burdens which must be borne by all the members of a great Empire than at any former time, it is due to the fact that, under the guidance of Liberal statesmen, they have received institutions of complete self-government, and have learned to recognise the truth that entire dependence on Imperial assistance for their protection and defence is not compatible with their dignity or freedom.

"No patriotic purpose is, in my opinion, gained by the use of the language of exaggeration in describing the Irish agitation for Home Rule. I believe the demand as described to be impracticable, and considering that any concession or appearance of concession in this direction would be mischievous in its effects to the prosperity of Ireland as well as that of England and Scotland, I have consistently opposed it in office and in Opposition, and I shall continue to oppose it. This agitation has existed during the whole of the continuance of this Parliament. It has been treated by the Government until now, if not with indulgence, with indifference; and the attempt to raise national jeslousies and reawaken national animosities by descriptions of dangers 'worse than pestilences and famine' appears to me to be unnecessary and unwise. This agitation must be met not by passionate exaggeration, but by firm and consistent resistance, combined with a proof that Imperial Parliament is able and willing to grant every reasonable or just demand of the Irish people for equal laws and institutions.

"We have willingly, and without reference to party considerations, co-operated with the Government in the measures which they have proposed for extending to the Irish people, without distinction of religious creed, the advantages of intermediate and University education. The efforts of the late Government in this direction were defeated by a combination of which the party now in power formed the principal element. It would not have been difficult for us to have formed a similar combination for the purpose of embarassing the Government. But we preferred to assist in the passing of measures which, though in our opinion idadequate in some respects, and not calculated to provided a final settlement of the question, at least gave a proof to the Irish people of the desire of all parties in Parliament to meet a reasonable Irish demand.

"Much, however, remains to be done in removing those inequalities of the law which still exist to the disadvange of Ireland, before we can hope that the Irish people will be convinced of the just impartiality of the Parliament of the United Kingdom Lord Beaconsfield claims that her Majesty's Ministers have maintained the peace of Europe, which he justly describes as necessary to the welfare of the civilised world; but they did not prevent, even if their policy did not cause, a war in the East of Europe.

"The ascendancy of England has been claimed in Circulars, but it has been surrendered in secret Convention in the agrandisement of Russia, and the destruction of the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire. The declared objects of their policy have been frustrated. The settlement of the Eastern Question, which the Government claim to have effected, rested in a main degree on the Anglo-Turkish rule in Asia Minor. In the time which has elapsed since that Convention was signed no progress whatever has been made towards giving effect to its provisions. Her Majesty's Ministers themselves will not deny that all the remonstrances they have addressed to the Porte, and all the efforts they have made to reform its Government, have totally failed, and the convention itself still remains a dead letter. We were told two years ago by the Government that the Greek Question was settled, and that Greece had obtained all that a reasonable Power could demand in the frontier defined by the Protocol of Berlin. But Greece has obtained nothing, and that question which still disturbs Eastern Europe is as far from a solution as ever. Thus the policy has failed, but the immense responsibilities remain, in return for which the acquisition of Cyprus, which adds nothing to the military strength of the nation, affords no adequate compensation.

"In Africa her Majesty's Ministers have drifted into a war which they did not sanction, and which they deplore—a war which has brought no honour and no advantage, no return for the blood and treasure which have been spent. In Afghanistan they have created a war which has destroyed a nation the strength and independence of which they declared in common with their predecessors to be important for the safety of the frontier of India. The flower of the Indian Army and the resources of India are still employed in expending the ruins which they have made and in repressing the anarchy they have let loose. The policy of the Government has involved India not only in great present expense, but in future permanent charges which are yet undefined, but which must be immense, and that at a time when it is only found possible to balance the finances of India by a reduction of those public works which are necessary for the well-being of the people and the development of the resources of the Empire. The just influence of England in the Councils of Europe is an object which the Liberal party has pursued with at least as much sincerity, and certainly with more success, than has attended the policy of the present Administration. The creation of the independence of Belgium was the work of a Liberal Administration, and the successful measures taken by the Government of Mr. Gladstone to protect Belgium when menaced may be well contrasted with the result of the Turkish policy of Lord Beaconsfield. But the influence of England does not rest upon boasts of ascendancy over Europe, irrespective of the objects for which that ascendancy is to be employed; it rests on the firmness and moderation of our conduct based upon the material and moral strength of our position, and exercised in concert with other nations on behalf of peace, justice, and freedom. I have shown that then Government, while claiming to have exercised a paramount influence, have failed to bring about a permanent settlement of any of the questions in which they have interfered; and now, when they are asking the country to re-establish the influence of England, which, as they state, has been arrested, they fail to indicate in the slightest degree the objects to which in the future that influence is to be directed.

"The domestic consequences of a Foreign Policy at once restless and undecided have been, as might have been anticipated, stagnation in internal reforms and financial confusion. If our predecessors had thought only of developing the power and influence of England abroad, and had neglected the foundations on which they rest at home, that power and influence would never have existed; they are the result of a gradual but constant progress in the moral and material condition of the people, and the consequent progress in the moral and material resources of the country. Every advance in the direction of civil and religious liberty, of self-government, of the freedom of trade, and of popular education, has been a step in the growth of the true power of the Empire. Are we now to be content with a display of the results which have been accomplished in the eyes of the world, and to neglect the means by which the results have been obtained.

"It is acknowledged that the system of popular representation in Parliament is still incomplete, that the principles of local self-government have been as yet imperfectly employed in our counties and rural districts, and that artificial and absolute restrictions of law still hinder the natural distribution of the land in a manner which will be most advantageous to the State. The consideration of these questions has been so far recognised by the Government as to preclude the possibility of argument upon the subject of their urgency, but nothing serious in relation to them has been attempted, nor is there any indication that anything serious is intended. The measure of the capacity of the Government for practical legislation has been recently illustrated by the fate of the measure introduced by the Home Secretary for the Water Supply of London. The very fact of the discussion having been postponed to the middle of a Session when it might with equal convenience have taken place at the commencement of the year furnishes a proof that the legislative duties of Parliament are a matter of no concern in the view of the Government.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer will have shortly to explain how he proposes to deal with the financial deficits which have accumulated during the last three years, notwithstanding the imposition of fresh taxes; but he will be placed in the alternative of acknowledging that the Ministry shrink from asking the people to defray the annual charge of their policy, or of calling for sacrifices from the taxpayers which cannot but grievously check the reviving trade and industry of the country.

"It will be remembered that her Majesty's Ministers entered upon office at a moment when the financial condition of the country was eminently satisfactory and that they undertook to afford relief to various interests which, as they alleged, had been neglected or had been injured. I ask the electors to consider whether any class or any interest has been benefited by the recent administration of affairs, or whether the burdens upon all have not been increased without relief to any?

"Liberal party can offer no special favour to any class, or to any interest; they can only undertake that while upholding the power of the Empire, securing the safety of our own country, and maintaining its possessions, they will engage in no policy of distinction or of uncalled-for annexation. Such a policy, in our opinion will best promote the true greatness and the prosperity of the whole country, and satisfactorily secure the welfare of every section of the community.—I am, your obedient servant,

"HARTINGTON."

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WE have received, per S. S. "VORTIGERN," a Shipment, for the first time, of the above superior, full-flavoured, old-fashioned, Sherry of undoubted quality; it has a good body, an excellent bouquet, is free from acidity, and is a most useful Wine. Being NINE YEARS old, it has a softness and elegance only to be found in wines of such maturity.

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